

10/568,423

For an explanation of the SET command, enter "HELP SET" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> set abbr on perm
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> set plurals on perm
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> file uspatall caplus japio
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.21	0.21

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:48:46 ON 24 SEP 2006
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FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:48:46 ON 24 SEP 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Japanese Patent Office (JPO) - JAPIO

=> s (catalyst or catalyze or catalyse) (s) (palladium and phosphonium or tri(cyclohexyl)phosphonium or tricyclohexylphosphonium or tetraphenylphosphonium)
MISSING OPERATOR 'TRI(CYCLOHEXYL'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s (catalyst or catalyze or catalyse) (s) (palladium and phosphonium or tri(1w)cyclohexyl(1w)phosphonium or tricyclohexylphosphonium or tetraphenylphosphonium).
PROXIMITY OPERATION NOT ALLOWED
Certain operators may not be nested in combination with other operators. A nested operator is valid only when it occurs at the same level or above the operator outside the nested phrase as determined by the following precedence list:

1. Numeric
2. (W), (NOTW), (A), (NOTA)
3. (S), (NOTS)
4. (P), (NOTP)
5. (L), (NOTL)
6. AND, NOT
7. OR

For example, '(MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBOD?)(L)ANTIGEN?' is valid since (W) is above (L) on the precedence list. However, '((THIN(W)LAYER)(L)PHOSPHOLIPID#)(A)LACTONE#' is not valid since (L) is below (A) on the precedence list. The only exception is the 'OR' operator. This operator may be used in combination with any other operator. For example, '(ATOMIC OR NUCLEAR)(W)REACTOR' is valid.

=> s (catalyst or catalyze or catalyse) (s) palladium (s) (phosphonium or tri(1w)cyclohexyl(1w)phosphonium or tricyclohexylphosphonium or tetraphenylphosphonium)

L1 561 (CATALYST OR CATALYZE OR CATALYSE) (S) PALLADIUM (S) (PHOSPHONIUM OR TRI(1W) CYCLOHEXYL(1W) PHOSPHONIUM OR TRICYCLOHEXYLPHOSPHONIUM OR TETRAPHENYLPHOSPHONIUM)

=> (polymer or copolymer) (s) (cycloolefin or norbornene)
(POLYMER IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s (polymer or copolymer) (s) (cycloolefin or norbornene)
L2 20455 (POLYMER OR COPOLYMER) (S) (CYCLOOLEFIN OR NORBORNENE)

=> s l1 and l2
L3 5 L1 AND L2

=> d l3 1-5 ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:68255 USPATFULL

TITLE: Catalyst system for polymerizing cyclic olefin having
polar functional group, polymerizing method using the
catalyst system, olefin polymer produced by the method
and optical anisotropic film comprising the olefin
polymer

INVENTOR(S): Yoon, Sung Cheol, Daejeon-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Won, Young Chul, Daejeon-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Park, Young Whan, Daejeon-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Chun, Sung Ho, Daejeon-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Choi, Dai Seung, Daejeon-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Kim, Won Kook, Daejeon-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Lim, Taesun, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Kim, Heon, Daejeon-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Lee, Jung Min, Daejeon-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Paik, Kyung Lim, Daejeon-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006058477	A1	20060316
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-227093	A1	20050916 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	KR 2004-74307	20040916
	KR 2005-61152	20050707

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MCKENNA LONG & ALDRIDGE LLP, 1900 K STREET, NW,
WASHINGTON, DC, 20006, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1575

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A catalyst system capable of producing a cyclic olefin polymer having a
polar functional group and a high molecular weight with a high yield in
which a catalyst is not deactivated due to polar functional groups of
monomers, and a method of producing polymers using the same are
provided. The catalyst system for polymerization of olefin according to
the present invention has good thermal and chemical stability, and thus,
in the method of preparing polyolefin using the catalyst system, the
deactivation of a catalyst due to a polar functional group of the
monomer can be prevented, and thus a high yield of the cyclic olefin
polymer with a high molecular weight can be obtained when a ratio of the
catalyst to the monomer is 1:5000, and the removal of a catalyst residue
is not required.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:192321 USPATFULL

TITLE: Materials and methods for immobilization of catalysts on surfaces and for selective electroless metallization

INVENTOR(S): Breen, Tricia Lynn, Hopewell Junction, NY, UNITED STATES
Vella, Sarah Jane, Tecumseh, CANADA
Afzali-Ardakani, Ali, Yorktown Heights, NY, UNITED STATES
Khojasteh, Mahmoud Mostafa, Poughkeepsie, NY, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003132121	A1	20030717
	US 7087267	B2	20060808
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-998007	A1	20011129 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Paul D. Greeley, Esq., Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perle, L.L.P., 10th Floor, One Landmark Square, Stamford, CT, 06901-2682		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	56		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1638		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of immobilizing a catalyst on a substrate surface involves providing novel ligating copolymers comprising functional groups capable of binding to a substrate surface and functional groups capable of ligating to catalysts such as metal ions, metal complexes, nanoparticles, or colloids; applying the ligating copolymer to a substrate surface to cause the ligating copolymer to bind thereto, and contacting the modified substrate surface with a solution of a catalyst, causing the catalyst to be ligated by the ligating copolymer and thus immobilized on the substrate surface. The ligating copolymer may be patterned on the substrate surface using a method such as microcontact printing. A method of selectively metallizing a substrate in a desired pattern involves using a ligating chemical agent comprising functional groups capable of binding to a substrate surface and functional groups capable of ligating to electroless plating catalysts; applying the ligating chemical agent to a substrate in a desired pattern using microcontact printing to cause the ligating chemical agent to bind thereto; contacting the modified substrate surface with a solution of an electroless plating catalyst, causing the catalyst to be ligated by the ligating chemical agent and thus bound to the surface; and metallizing the catalyzed regions of the substrate surface using electroless plating.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPAT2 on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:192321 USPAT2

TITLE: Materials and methods for immobilization of catalysts on surfaces and for selective electroless metallization

INVENTOR(S): Breen, Tricia Lynn, Hopewell Junction, NY, UNITED STATES
Vella, Sarah Jane, Tecumseh, CANADA
Afzali-Ardakani, Ali, Yorktown Heights, NY, UNITED STATES

Khojasteh, Mahmoud Mostafa, Poughkeepsie, NY, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): International Business Machines Corporation, Armonk, NY, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 7087267	B2	20060808
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-998007		20011129 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lam, Cathy F.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perte, L.L.P., Morris, Esq., Daniel P.		

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 17 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1466

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of immobilizing a catalyst on a substrate surface involves providing novel ligating copolymers comprising functional groups capable of binding to a substrate surface and functional groups capable of ligating to catalysts such as metal ions, metal complexes, nanoparticles, or colloids; applying the ligating copolymer to a substrate surface to cause the ligating copolymer to bind thereto, and contacting the modified substrate surface with a solution of a catalyst, causing the catalyst to be ligated by the ligating copolymer and thus immobilized on the substrate surface. The ligating copolymer may be patterned on the substrate surface using a method such as microcontact printing. A method of selectively metallizing a substrate in a desired pattern involves using a ligating chemical agent comprising functional groups capable of binding to a substrate surface and functional groups capable of ligating to electroless plating catalysts; applying the ligating chemical agent to a substrate in a desired pattern using microcontact printing to cause the ligating chemical agent to bind thereto; contacting the modified substrate surface with a solution of an electroless plating catalyst, causing the catalyst to be ligated by the ligating chemical agent and thus bound to the surface; and metallizing the catalyzed regions of the substrate surface using electroless plating.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:231929 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:293248

TITLE: Catalyst system for polymerizing cyclic olefin having polar functional group, polymerizing method using the catalyst system, olefin polymer produced by the method and optical anisotropic film comprising the olefin polymer

INVENTOR(S): Yoon, Sung Cheol; Won, Young Chul; Park, Young Whan; Chun, Sung Ho; Choi, Dai Seung; Kim, Won Kook; Lim, Taesun; Kim, Heon; Lee, Jung Min; Paik, Kyung Lim

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. Korea

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 2006058477 A1 20060316 US 2005-227093 20050916
WO 2006031067 A1 20060323 WO 2005-KR3054 20050915

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA,
NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,
SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA,
ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

KR 2004-74307 A 20040916
KR 2005-61152 A 20050707

AB A catalyst system capable of producing a cyclic olefin polymer having a polar functional group and a high mol. weight with a high yield in which a catalyst is not deactivated due to polar functional groups of monomers, and a method of producing polymers using the same are provided. The catalyst system for polymerization of olefin according to the invention has

good

thermal and chemical stability, and thus, in the method of preparing polyolefin using the catalyst system, the deactivation of a catalyst due to a polar functional group of the monomer is prevented, and thus a high yield of the cyclic olefin polymer with a high mol. weight can be obtained when a ratio of the catalyst to the monomer is 1:5000, and the removal of a catalyst residue is not required. The catalyst system is based on a complex of Ni, Pd, or Pt, a hydrocarbon group containing S, O, and N atoms bonded to the metal, and, optionally, another hydrocarbon group and a cocatalyst based on phosphonium compds. optionally having organic groups with O, S, Si, or N bonded to the P. Thus, 2-(3-acetyloxypropyl)-5-norbornene was polymerized in the presence of Pd(OAc)₂ and tricyclohexylphosphonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate in CH₂Cl₂ 18 h at 90° to give polymer with weight-average mol. weight 250,071.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:523509 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:44456

TITLE: Process for producing cycloolefin addition
polymers with controlled molecular weight
using molecular weight controllers useful for optical
materials

INVENTOR(S): Ebata, Satoshi; Kaizu, Michitaka; Oshima, Noboru

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): JSR Corporation, Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005054312	A1	20050616	WO 2004-JP17813	20041130
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO,			

SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG

JP 2005162990 A2 20050623 JP 2003-407558 20031205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2003-407558 A 20031205

AB There is provided a process for producing a cycloolefin addition
polymer, characterized in that an addition polymerization of monomers
containing

a cycloolefin compound is carried out in the presence of ethylene
and a multicomponent catalyst containing palladium compound,
compound selected from ionic boron compds., ionic aluminum compds. and
Lewis-acid aluminum and Lewis-acid boron compds., and phosphine compound or
phosphonium salt thereof. Thus, 2.80 g 9-
trimethoxysilyltetracyclo[6.2.1.13,6.02,7]dodeca-4-ene and 8.47 g
bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ene were mixed in the presence of 25 mL ethylene
(mol. weight controller), 0.0010 mg (based on palladium) palladium octanoate,
tricyclohexylphosphine 0.0010, triphenylcarbenium
tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate 0.0012, and triethylaluminum 0.0050 mmol
were added therein in this order and polymerized at 75° for 3 h to give
a copolymer with Mn 4.2 + 104 and Mw 1.59 + 105.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d l3 4 hit

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB A catalyst system capable of producing a cyclic olefin polymer having a
polar functional group and a high mol. weight with a high yield in which a
catalyst is not deactivated due to polar functional groups of monomers,
and a method of producing polymers using the same are provided. The
catalyst system for polymerization of olefin according to the invention has

good

thermal and chemical stability, and thus, in the method of preparing polyolefin
using the catalyst system, the deactivation of a catalyst due to a polar
functional group of the monomer is prevented, and thus a high yield of the
cyclic olefin polymer with a high mol. weight can be obtained when a ratio of
the catalyst to the monomer is 1:5000, and the removal of a catalyst
residue is not required. The catalyst system is based on a complex of Ni,
Pd, or Pt, a hydrocarbon group containing S, O, and N atoms bonded to the
metal, and, optionally, another hydrocarbon group and a cocatalyst based
on phosphonium compds. optionally having organic groups with O, S, Si, or N
bonded to the P. Thus, 2-(3-acetyloxypropyl)-5-norbornene was
polymerized in the presence of Pd(OAc)₂ and tricyclohexylphosphonium
tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate in CH₂Cl₂ 18 h at 90° to give
polymer with weight-average mol. weight 250,071.

ST cyclic olefin polar deriv polymn catalyst; acetyloxypropylnorbornene
polymn catalyst; platinum compd catalyst phosphonium compd cocatalyst
polymn; nickel compd catalyst phosphonium compd cocatalyst polymn;
palladium acetate catalyst tricyclohexyl
phosphonium pentafluorophenylborate cocatalyst polymn

IT Polymerization catalysts

(catalysts containing palladium, nickel, or platinum
compds. and phosphonium compds. polymerizing cyclic olefins having
polar functional groups for optical anisotropic films)

IT Phosphonium compounds

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation);
USES (Uses)

(catalysts containing palladium, nickel, or platinum
compds. and phosphonium compds. polymerizing cyclic olefins having
polar functional groups for optical anisotropic films)

IT Cycloalkenes

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)

(polymers; catalysts containing palladium, nickel, or
platinum compds. and phosphonium compds. polymerizing cyclic

- olefins having polar functional groups for optical anisotropic films)
- IT 43131-33-5P, Tributylphosphonium chloride 98297-67-7P,
Tricyclohexylphosphonium chloride
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)
(catalyst precursor; catalysts containing
palladium, nickel, or platinum compds. and phosphonium
compds. polymerizing cyclic olefins having polar functional groups for
optical anisotropic films)
- IT 554-70-1, Triethylphosphine 998-40-3, Tributylphosphine 2622-14-2,
Tricyclohexylphosphine 2797-28-6, Lithium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)bor
ate 13716-12-6, Tri-tert-butylphosphine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(catalyst precursor; catalysts containing
palladium, nickel, or platinum compds. and phosphonium
compds. polymerizing cyclic olefins having polar functional groups for
optical anisotropic films)
- IT 3375-31-3 7440-02-0D, Nickel, compds. 7440-06-4D, Platinum, compds.
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts containing palladium, nickel, or platinum
compds. and phosphonium compds. polymerizing cyclic olefins having
polar functional groups for optical anisotropic films)
- IT 872885-08-0P, Tricyclohexylphosphonium
tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate 872885-09-1P, Tributylphosphonium
tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate 872885-10-4P, Tri-tert-
butylphosphonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate 872885-11-5P,
Triethylphosphonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation);
USES (Uses)
(catalysts containing palladium, nickel, or platinum
compds. and phosphonium compds. polymerizing cyclic olefins having
polar functional groups for optical anisotropic films)
- IT 32011-36-2P, 5-Acetyl-2-norbornene homopolymer 878660-71-0P
878660-72-1P, 2-(3-Acetyloxypropyl)-5-norbornene
-5-butylnorbornene copolymer 878660-73-2P,
2-(3-Acetyloxypropyl)-5-norbornene-5-butylnorbornene-methyl 5-
norbornene-2-carboxylate copolymer 878660-74-3P,
2-(3-Acetyloxypropyl)-5-norbornene-cyclopentene
copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(catalysts containing palladium, nickel, or platinum
compds. and phosphonium compds. polymerizing cyclic olefins having
polar functional groups for optical anisotropic films)
- IT 77-73-6, Dicyclopentadiene 96-33-3, Methyl acrylate 591-87-7, Allyl
acetate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer precursor; catalysts containing palladium,
nickel, or platinum compds. and phosphonium compds. polymerizing
cyclic olefins having polar functional groups for optical anisotropic
films)
- IT 6203-08-3P, Methyl 5-norbornene-2-carboxylate 878660-70-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; catalysts containing palladium, nickel, or
platinum compds. and phosphonium compds. polymerizing cyclic
olefins having polar functional groups for optical anisotropic films)

=> s (catalyst or catalyze or catalyse) (s) (palladium and phosphine)

PROXIMITY OPERATION NOT ALLOWED

Certain operators may not be nested in combination with other
operators. A nested operator is valid only when it occurs at the same
level or above the operator outside the nested phrase as determined by
the following precedence list:

1. Numeric
2. (W), (NOTW), (A), (NOTA)
3. (S), (NOTS)
4. (P), (NOTP)
5. (L), (NOTL)
6. AND, NOT
7. OR

For example, '(MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBOD?)(L)ANTIGEN?' is valid since (W) is above (L) on the precedence list. However, '((THIN(W)LAYER)(L)PHOSPHOLIPID#)(A)LACTONE#' is not valid since (L) is below (A) on the precedence list. The only exception is the 'OR' operator. This operator may be used in combination with any other operator. For example, '(ATOMIC OR NUCLEAR)(W)REACTOR' is valid.

=> s (catalyst or catalyze or catalyse)(s)(palladium(s)phosphine)
 L4 5533 (CATALYST OR CATALYZE OR CATALYSE)(S)(PALLADIUM(S) PHOSPHINE)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:48:12 ON 24 SEP 2006)
 SET ABBR ON PERM
 SET PLURALS ON PERM

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2, CAPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:48:46 ON 24 SEP 2006
 L1 561 S (CATALYST OR CATALYZE OR CATALYSE)(S)PALLADIUM (S)(PHOSPHONIUM
 L2 20455 S (POLYMER OR COPOLYMER)(S)(CYCLOOLEFIN OR NORBORNENE)
 L3 5 S L1 AND L2
 L4 5533 S (CATALYST OR CATALYZE OR CATALYSE)(S)(PALLADIUM(S)PHOSPHINE)

=> s l4 and l2
 L5 64 L4 AND L2'

WEST Search History

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DATE: Sunday, September 24, 2006

Hide?	<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	(526/171)![CCLS]	519
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	(526/145)![CCLS]	143
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	(526/139)![CCLS]	445

END OF SEARCH HISTORY